GEN. ALGER MAKES REPLY.

QUESTIONS OF THE WAR INVESTIGAT-ING COMMISSION ANSWERED. He Explains the Plan of the Military Cam-

paign and the Beasons for Changes-Why the Delay at Tampa Occurred-Telegrams of Importance That Were Sent. WARHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- Secretary Alger today sent to the War Investigating Commission his reply to the six questions asked him as to

plans of the Santiago campaign and their methods of accomplishment. The Secretary's maswer is an outline of the Cuban war from the War Department standpoint. He also sent copies of numerous telegrams to Gen. Shafter regarding the start from Tampa, and also a copy of instructions to Gen. Miles regarding the Porto Rico campaign.

The information given by the Secretary in sponse to the commission's questions was:

The information given by the Secretary in Papponse to the commission's questions was:

1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer—Immediate blockade by the navy of he important ports of Cuba as directed by the Fresident's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the specially of the land forces are Mariel, a point about twenty-lix miles west of Havana, reports having been seeded that in its immediate vicinity were might grounds, well watered and suitable for camping troops preparatory for a movement smort Havana later if it was deemed advisable, the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that sity before the rainy season set in. Orders were essed to that effect on May 9, but subsequently plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity, and also on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the emmy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible for mmediate embarkation should an emergency demand it. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emsgency, It should be added, further, that it was believed, after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern States during the summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Santiago campaign was made pecessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this the military force under Major-Gen. Shafter, United States Volunters, was directed to move at once on the city and provi

operations?
Answer—On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparatively short distance from Cuba, rendering any movement of the troops possible on short notice, as the progress of the blockade or any other sudden condition might require.

ress of the blockade or any other sudden condition might require.

4. Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

Answer—All of the sarly camps in the South were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major-Gen. Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps (copy of telegram herewith attached marked "I"),

A permanent camp was never contemplated

tached marked." I").

A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation, and were kept there for any emergency and later to embark for Porto Rice, and upon the signing of the protocol the troops, being no loneer required at Tampa, were sent to Huntsville, Ala, a camp selected by three officers detailed to ascertain the camping sites, having in view the health and comfort of the soldiers.

5. When was the Porto Rice campaign determined upon?

5. When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1828 [see copy of letter herewith marked "J" to Major-Gen. Miles, United States Army).

8. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sall for several days?

Answer—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advices received from Commodors Romey saying: "Spanish cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, seen by Eagle, Nicolas Channel, Cuba; destroy convoy."

Secretary Aiger transmitted with his report the following copies of telegrams and correthe following copies of telegrams and corre-

apondence: War Department, Washington, May 30, 1898.

Sent in cipher May 31, 1898, 2:30 A. M. Mejor Gen. William R. Shafter, Tamps, Flo.; Sent in cipher May 31, 1898, 2:30 A. M.

**Meior Gen. William R. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the navy to the vicinity's of Sautiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point as your judgment may dictate, under the protection of the navy, and move it on to the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there and cover the navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or, with the aid of the navy, capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago harbor.

You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Govornment reles upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command, but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the husurgent forces in that vicinity, and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, &c.

You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises or positions that may have been mined or recommended by the Spanish forces.

You will oc-operate most carnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodere Schley.

On completion of this enterprise, unless you

instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.
On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reëmbark your troops and proceed to the harbor of Porto de Banca, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service—this with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss, and that the above harbor is eafe for your transports and convoys. When will you sail? By command of Major-Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjt. General.

Miles. H. C. Coldin, Adjt., General.

Windson Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., June 1, 1838.

Adistoni-General, U. S. A., Washington:
Headquarters established at this point; plenty of room here and in vicinity for whole corps. Fine camping grounds; plenty of water for all purposes. Great facilities for embarking troops. Eighteen feet of water at city wharves. Only five regiments here and two of those ordered to be ready to move to Tampa. Please ordered to be ready to move to Tampa. Please order master and commissary depots be established inmediately. Please order Miller. Corps Quartermaster reports need his services badly. From Executive Maesien, Washington, June 7,1838.

To Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fig.:

7. 1838.
To Gea. Shafter, Imapa. Fig.:

Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications, and only waits your arrival to oscupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first importance. By order of the Secretary of War. H. O. Comms. Adultant-General.

EXECUTIVE MASSICS.

WASHINGTON, June 7. 1868.

Gen. Shafter, Famme, Fig.:

That you may know the exact situation, the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

Bombarded forts at Santiago, 7:30 to 10 A. M. to-day, June 9. Have silenced forts quickly without injury of any kind, though stationed 2.000 yards. If 10.000 men were here city and fleet could be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate army movement. If delayed city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet.

He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10.000 men. H. C. Combis. Adjutant-General.

War Deparameter, Telegram, June 7, 1898.

Musr. Ges. Shafter, Fort Tampa, Fig.:

Tou will sail immediately, as you are needed at deatination at once. Answer.

E. A. Alokie, Secretary of War.

Executive Massion.

Washington, Shafter, Fort Tampa, Fig.:

Since telegraphing you an hour since the President direct you sail at once with what loce you have peatly.

E. A. Alokie, Secretary of War.

Tampa, Fig..

cannot be got up earlier. There is loaded to-night one division of lafantry, nine regiments; sixteen companies of dismounted cavairy, four light batteries, two siege batteries of artillery, two companies of engineers and the troops from Mobile. I will tey and get on the rest of the cavairy and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will asli them with whatever I have on board.

Anjutant-General. Office.

Major-Gen. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.**

The last thing before sailing telegraph roster of regiments. By order Secretary of War.

H. C. Cornen, Adjutant-General.

Received at Executive Mansion, Washington:

Tampa, Fla.

June 7, 1898, 10:15 P. M.

Adju-Gen. Corbin.**

I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transpayris by darlight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting.

Shafter.

Washingtons.** D. C. June 8, 1898,

hour. Will wire particulars before starting.

Washington, D. C., June S. 1868.

Major-Ges. Shafer, Tempa, Pla.:

Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.

R. A. Alges.

Beoretary of War.

War Department, Washington, D. C., June S. 1808.

Major-Gen. Müer. Port Tempa, Pla.:

I have sent the following telegram to Major-Gen. Shafter: Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.

R. A. Algen. Secretary of War.

War Department.

Washington, D. C., June S. 1808.

Major-Gen. Miles. Tumps, Pla.:

The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Mayr Department, by direction of the President:

"Ext West, June S.—Spanish armored oruser, second class, and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicolas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Detail follow.

"Key West, June S.—Last cipher just came

"Key West, June 8.—Last cipher just came by Resolute, just arrived. Was pursued by two vessess. Nicolas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order Indiana and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More detail to follow.

"B. A. Algen, Secretary of War."

"B. A. Algen, Secretary of War."

Was Department.

Was Department.

Was Department.

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

WARINGTON, June 26, 1888.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miss. Control States Arms, Washington, D. C.

Six: By direction of the President an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major-Gen. Brooke. United States Army, sonsisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps, and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The command under Major-Gen. Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared for the work now in handwill join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person. Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and co-operate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the navy in those waters with the view to harmonious and forceful action. Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence, such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Bifor the information of the President copies of all orders and instructions by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant-General for the Army. Also daily reports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct. It is important that immediate preparation be made for this movement, and when ready report to this department for further instructions. Very respectfully.

ARMY DEATHS IN MANILA.

ARMY DEATHS IN MANILA. List of Soldiers Who Have Died Sinc Leaving for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- The War Departmen has not received reports of deaths among the troops at Manila by telegraph, and as a onsequence many of the soldiers there were dead for some time before their relatives and friends in this country knew of it. Gen. Wood, at Santingo, and Gen. Brooke, at San Juan, have been sending daily reports by telegraph of the deaths among the forces in Caba and Porto Rico. The War Department directed Major-Gen. Otis to telegraph a complete list of all the men who had died since the first expedition left San Francisco for Manila. Gen. Otis's report came to-night. It is:

MANILA. Oct. 11. 1898.

first expedition left San Francisco for Manila.
Gen. Otis's report came to-night. It is:
Adjulant-General, Washington. B. C.:
Following have died since leaving San
Francisco: Fourth Cavalry, Private Albert J. McCane: Third Artillery, Private San Strickland, Charles Infield. John
A. McIlrath, Ell Dawson, Albert D. Fairfax,
George Edgell, Thomas Roache; Sight Artillery, Privates Ray Horton, Harry A.
Suether, William P. Griffin: Astor Battery, First Sergt, Marcus Holmes, Sergt,
Dennis Crimmons, Private Charles Dunn;
Utah Light Artillery, Private George H. Hudson: Fourteenth Infantry, Privates Robert McCann, Samuel F. Powell, E. W. Gilgersjeeve,
Philip Hicks, William A. Hill, Harry
S. Culver: Eighteenth Infantry, Privates
Elmer B. Badder, William S. Sanders,
Arthur Jobbling, Charles Crowley, Frank
Borry, William A. Flossor, Musicians
Philip Fisk, Marian Hurley, Lieut, Jacob H. Lazelle; Twenty-third Infantry,
Privates Stevens Roddy, Walter Berdine,
Clemmns Lauer, Augustus Thallen, Elmer
E. Vaughan: Company A. Engineers,
Leonard Garsuch; Hospital Corps, Privates
William B. Robberson, Neil C. Howard, Thomas Sargent, Francis Dicketman, William Fields, Frederick G. Jacobs;
First Californial Infantry, Capt, Beimbold
Richter, Privates Daniel J. Nichols, George william Fields, Frederick G. Jacobs; First Californial Infantry, Capt. Beimbold Richter, Privates Daniel J. Nichols, George H. Perkins, John V. Dunmore, Maurice Justh, Peter B. H. Fisher, Joseph Tomer, Edward Braham, H. M. Bowers; First Colorado Infantry, Fergt. Neil C. Sullivan, Privates Walter Wise, Charles P. Honiz, F. E. Springstead, John A. Scroggs, Herbert Sarason; First Idaho Infantry, Private Bird I. Adams; Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry, Bandmaster G. H. Watson, Lieut, Frank A. Morely, Musicians Fred Duckland, Archie Patterson, Privates Burnson, Sidney Pratt, John S. Wood, Henry G. Watson, Charles Schwartz, Albert Dennis, William Bullivan, Payson, C. E. Caiwell, Harry L. Currier, F. S. Wanrik, George H. Cooty, Joseph O. Daily, Paul Crosby, William O. Martinson: First Nebraska Infantry-Sergoant William J. Vana, Privates C. H. Niske, William F. Lewis, Royce Maher, Walter M. Hayne, Horace G. Walker, John Beck, Theodore Larson: First Montana Infantry, Privates John U. Adams, William C. O'Leary, Harry Taylor; First North Dakota Infantry, Privates Ellas P. Huckinson, Edgar W. Johnson, Rufus R. Holybrook, Edwin C. Young, Richard E. Perry, James J. Reid, Harry M. Wheeler; Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Croporal Walter E. Brown, Privates B. Snyder, John Brady, Jr., Jesse Boss, William E. Bunton, William H. Grable, Robert L. Fox, William Braden; First South Dakota Infantry, Privates Ennes S. Bowker, John Brady, Jr., Jesse Boss, William E. Bunton, William F. South Dakota Infantry, Privates Ennes S. Bowker, John Brady, Jr., Jesse Boss, William E. Bunton, William F. South Dakota Infantry, Privates Ennes S. Bowker, John Brady, Jr., Jesse Boss, William E. Bunton, William F. Bunton, William F. Bunton, William F. Bunton, William H. Grable, Robert L. Fox, William Braden; First South Dakota Infantry, Privates Ennes S. Bowker, John Scoth Hill, The Bouth Dakota Infantry, Privates Ennes S. Bowker, John Brady, Jr., Jesse Boss, William E. Bunton, William F. Bunton, William H. Grable, Robert L. Fox, William Braden; First South Da

THE SAXTON MURDER HEARING.

Mr. McKinley Expresses a Wish Not to In CANTON, O., Oct. 11 .- Mrs. Annie George had a preliminary hearing to-day on the charge of shooting the late George D. Saxton, Mrs. Mc

a preliminary hearing to-day on the charge of shooting the late George D. Saxton, Mrs. Mo-Kinley's brother. The hearing will be continued to-morrow, only five of the eleven witnesses having been examined when the court adjourned.

A street car man, S. C. Ritterhouse, testified that on Friday evening, a short time before the shooting, a woman who had been pointed out to him as Mrs. George got on the car and rode to Harlet avenue, within a block of the street on which the murder occurred. She was dressed in black, in about the same way as others have described the woman who walked away from Mr. Saxton's body after the shots were fired.

Perry Van Horn, a newscaper reporter, testified that Mrs. George told him six months ago that if Saxton did not keep his promise to marry her after he settled his lawsuit with her former lusband, she would shoot him. She told him that the day after she met Saxton and Mrs. Althouse near the latter's home and pointed a revolver at Saxton. She had sent for Van Horn, saying that she wanted to tell him of the occurrence of the night before and that she wanted it published.

The following statement was made to-day concerning the conference held between Mr. Saxton's relatives and the court officials yesterday.

The Prosecuting Attorney called upon the

Saxton's relatives and the court officials yester-day;
The Prosecuting Attorney called upon the Barter family, including Mr. McKinley, to learn what their disposition was in regard to taking part in the prosecution of Mrs. Gerge. Mr. McKinley, speaking for himself and the family, said that the family would not appear as prosecutors of the case, but that they well understood that the officers had a duty to perform with which they did not intend to interfere.

more strongly by guns taken from fleet.

He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARMENT, Telegram, June 7, 1858.

You will sail immediately, as you are needed at deathnation at once. Answer.

It. A. ALGER, Sceretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1858, 8:50 P. M. J.

Mojor-Gia, N. Het. Out Tamba, Flo.;

Bince telegraphing you an hour since the President directs you have really.

It. A. ALGER, Sceretary of War.

Fleskicht directs you sail at once with what locky of have really.

It. A. ALGER, Sceretary of War.

Fleskicht directs you sail at once with what locky of have really.

It. A. ALGER, Sceretary of War.

TAMPA, Fin. June 7, 1856, 9 A. M.

Service of War, Westengies, D. C.:

Tampa, Fin. June 7, 1856, 9 A. M.

Service of war, Westengies, D. C.:

OUR FLAG AT MANZANILLO

SPANISH TROOPS LEAVE AND WE OCCUPY THE TOWN.

Col. Bay Deposes Spanish Officials and Ap-points Bellable Cubans-Meeting of the Cu-ban Convention Delayed-Garcia's Friends Warn the People Against Demagogues Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 11 .- Col. Ray of the Third Immunes, commanding the American troops at Manzanillo, cabled to Gen. Wood this norning that the last of the Spanish troops vacuated Manzanillo at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after which the American flag was hoisted on the public buildings, and American troops were detailed to patrol the streets. The aniards took with them all the public money and everything in the nature of portable prop erty. The Spanish commander made an effort to extract from Col. Ray a promise to retain the Spanish functionaries in the ecivil offices, but he, believing it to be a scheme to keep in power the Spanish Autonomist party, refused to acquiesce in such a plan. He dismissed the Spanish Mayor, Alcaldes, and Captain of the Port, and replaced them with Cubans, who were recommended by the best citizens of the town. These appointments are only temporary. Gen. Wood purposes sending Col. Wyley and Gen. Demetric Castillo to Manzanillo to institute a regular civil government as soon as they return from Guantanamo, Sagua de Tanamo, and Baracos Col. Ray has appointed an American officer Collector of Customs, and instituted the minimum Spanish tariff that is in operation at Santiago. He has made Manzanillo a regular American port. He will transmit all money collected immediately to Gen. Wood.

Gen. Wood promptly telegraphed his approval of Col. Ray's arrangements. There was great rejoicing among the Cubans over the evacuation of the town by the Spaniards. The Cuban leaders voluntarily offered to keep the turbulent men in their ranks in check, and to respect the authority of the Americans.

The Cubans in Santiago held an impromptu colabration of the Yara rising in the plaza in front of the palace last night. A dozen speeches were delivered from the portico of the San Carlos Club. Gen. Garcia's influence prevailed. and the enemies of American authority were suppressed. Gen. Garcia's friends toasted the American army and the American government in Santiago. They cautioned the people not to be led astray by demagogues, and declared that the Americans meant to guarantee a stable government in Cuba, to restore industry and to protect lives and property.

Gen. Wood was prepared for an emergency. He had detachments of the Fifth Regulars and Fifth Immunes stationed in the central part of the city, and he remained at the palace with his staff until the crowd had disappeared. The troops had to clear the crowd out of one

drinking place where a number of Cuban offleers and soldiers who do not favor the continuance of American authority were indulging in incendiary talk, but good order gener ally prevailed. Word was received from Camaguey to-day

that the assembling of the Cuban Congress had been postponed until Oct. 20 on account of the Gen. Wood ordered the Spanish coat-of-arms

be removed from the palace and all other public buildings to-day and the United States shield put up in their places.

The Cuban celebration which was to hav

been held here to-day in commemoration of the revolution of Yara in 1868 was postponed on account of bad weather. It has rained steadily for the last seventy-two hours and the streets of the city and the roads to the interior of the province near the town are so deep with mire that it was impossible to carry out the programme. All of the public houses are gay with Cuban flags and the town is filled with officers of the Cuban Army from all parts of the island. Two officers came all the way from Nuevitas, in Puerto Principe province, to take part in the celebration. If the weather permits the parade of Cuban clubs, Cuban soldiers and citizens of Santiago who sympathize with the Cuban cause will take place on Monday, Oct. 17. The parade will be followed by speechmaking and there will be a general oper house in the evening.

The Cuban officers want to bring a body of armed men into the town, but Gen. Wood has forbidden it. Gen. Wood told them that the American soldiers and officers were not permitted to carry arms when not on duty and said he could see no reason why the Cubans should do so. The presence in the city of so many Cubans from the interior has led to many exciting discussions of the situation at the Cuban clubs. The visitors are all in favor of Americans and the establishment of a Cuban republic. There is much talk against the Americans.

The extreme Cuban party has been strengths aned by the arrival from the western part of the island of Gen. Sanchez, who arrived at Cuavitas last night, it is said, to take the place of Calixto Garcia. The news of the coming of Sanchez caused a demonstration among the Cubans here in his honor.

Col. Freeman of the Fifth regulars, Major Starr, Inspector-General of the department, and Major Carr returned from their inspection trip to Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo to-day. They bring the news that Col. Wyley, commander of a battalion of the Third Immunes, is maintaining the authority of the United States at Baracoa, though he has had trouble with the Cuban Brigadier commanding the Cuban forces about the town. The Cuban commander refused to allow the men sent from the town to work on the plantations to pass his lines. Col. Wyley arrested and disarmed the Cuban Brigadier the first time he appeared in the streets of Baracoa, and after this action took the weapons away from thir-

ty-five of his men. The health of the Baracoa garrison is excellent, but there is a great deal of sickness among the men of the two companies staioned at Sagua de Tanamo. Gen. Wood has decided to reduce the garrison at Sagua to one company, and has made Col. Wyley the commander both at Sagua and Baracoa and also Assistant Civil Governor of the province.

Gen. Demetrio Castillo sailed to-night on the lighter Los Angeles on a trip along the coast for the purpose of instituting civil governments in all of the coast towns of Santiago province. Gen. Wood had planned to go himself, but the unsettled state of affairs here required the presence of Col. Wyley as well as imself. Gen. Castillo took with him 100,000 rations for the relief of distressed inhabitants Guantanamo will be his first stopping place. He will appoint a Mayor and a Justice of the Peace in each town from candidates recomnended by the prominent citizens. The civil dignitaries will be subject to the authority of the American military commander. Word has been received from Guantanamo to the effect that half a dozen plantations in that neighborhood have resumed work, employing some native labor, and to-day added some imported labor. Gen. Wood is receiving requests from plantations and mines for laborers every day. Two thousand men are wanted, but nothing can induce the Cubans, who have but nothing can induce the Cubans, who have been drawing free rations since the Americans came, to go to work. Gen. Wood is gradually cutting off the issue of rations to any Cubans except women and children.

Major Starr and Lieut, Brooks of Gen. Wood's staff will sail early to-morrow morning around Cape Maysi, with 300,000 rations for the relief of distress on the north coast. They will stop at Barrooa, Sagua de Tanamo,

They will stop at Darscoa, Sagua de Tanamo, Gibara and Banes. Couriers were despatched into the interior to-day to tell the starving people in the remote parts of the province to meet them at the coast towns with mules and burros to take the provisions inland for distribution. The distribution of the rations will be conducted by Major Starr and Lieut. Brooks. No armed men will receive relief. Three Cuban Ports Open to Our Supplie WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-The following cable message from Major-Gen. Wade, Chairman of the American-Cuban Commission, dated Ha-vana, to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn was made public this morning: "United States can land, free of duty, sup-plies for destitute at ports Bahia Honda and Calbarien, and Matanasa also."

EGLA'S FRIENDS STAND BY MIR.

A Table in His House Sold for Enough

Special Cobte Despatch to THE BUN. Panin, Oct. 11.-The advertised sale of the effects of M. Emile Zola, to satisfy a judgment of 30,000 france obtained against the novelist by three handwriting experts in a libel suit growing out of the Dreyfus case, attracted large crowds, both within and without M. Zola's

house to-day.

The first object put up by the auctionser w a walnut table of the period of Louis Z, for which M. Zola originally paid 120 france, and the most sensational bidding followed. The offers advanced in leaps until the table was finally sold at the enormous price of 32,000 france. The purchaser is said to be a wellknown journalist.

A sufficient sum to satisfy the judgment having thus been obtained the sale was imme distely terminated amid tremendous cheers. The purchaser of the table was M. Fasquelle M. Zola's publisher, who bought it in behalf of

PICQUART ILL-TREATED. His Counsel, M. Labori, Not Parmitted to

ecial Cable Despatch to Tun Sun Parts, Oct. 11 .- It is reported that the mill allow M. Labori, Lieut.-Col. Picquart's counsel to communicate with his client. The Chamber of Deputies will resume it

sittings on Oct. 25. Paris, Oct. 11.-The Cabinet at its meeting o-day discussed the question of the seclusion of Lieut.-Col. Picquart. Prime Minister Bris son, M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, urged that the secret confinement of the prisoner

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, declared that Lieut.-Col. Picquart was completely out of the jurisdiction of the Cabinet. He suggested that Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, might appeal to the Military Procurator or to Gen. Zurlinden Military Governor of Paris, who alone were able to relax the rigors of Lieut, -Col. Piequart's

SPAIN'S ISLAND GARRISONS. Her Forces at the Canary and Baleari Islands to Be Strengthened.

Special Cubic Desputch to THE BUR. London, Oct. 11 .- A despatch to the Central News from Madrid says that the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday discussed the annual esti-mates. It is reported that as the result of the discussion the Cabinet decided to allot considerably increased sums for war material and strengthening the garrisons of the Canary and Balearic islands

ATTACKED BY THE AFRIKANDERS

The Cape Colony Assembly Declares Want of Confidence in the Ministry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

CAPE TOWN, Oct, 11.—In the House of Assembly to-day a motion declaring want of confidence in the Ministry of Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, made by Mr. Schreiner, leader of the Afri kander Bund, was carried by a vote of 39 to 37. The Government will ignore the vote, and will try to carry through the grant of supply.

Rif Pirates Are Expensive. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TANGIER, Oct. 11.-The Government of Mc eco has paid to the Italian Legation the sum of 150,000 francs and to the Portuguese Minis ter 200,000 francs as indemnity for the rob beries of Italian and Portuguese subjects or the Rif coast.

Albani Will Visit the Queen. *Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- Mme. Albani, the prime donna, will go to Balmoral on Oct. 29 to pay a brief visit to the Queen.

4,266 Spanish Troops Have Left Havana. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. HAVANA, Oct. 11.-Since August 4,268 Span ish troops have embarked for Spain from Ha-

SCONCHIN MALONEY ARRESTED. Millionaire's Bodyguard Harangues a Crowd

nchin" Maloney was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station house last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. Maloney was haranguing a crowd of 1,000 people in front of the Herald Square Theatre. He resisted arrest, and the two policemen who took him in charge were followed to the sta-tion by an immense mob.
Maloney comes from San Francisco, where

Maloney comes from San Francisco, where he is well known. At various times he has been the bodyguard of several Western millionaires. He came here about a year ago and engaged lodging at one of the Broadway hotels. Soon after his arrival in this city he was one of the central figures in a row in a millionaire's office in Broad street. There was a woman in the case, and she was after the millionaire. Maloney was engaged to stave off the woman. The day the row occurred the woman drew a pistol and was arrested. It was Maloney who ejected her from the millionaire's office. The woman in the case got off free because no one would prosecute her.

Maloney gave his age as 50 years and when asked for his address said he was fliving at the Mills House.

ST. LOUIS WILL FIGHT.

Chicago's Sewage Shall Not Be Dumped

Into the Mississippi if She Can Help It. St. Louis, Oct. 11 .- A committee from the Merchants' Exenange had a conference to-day with the Mayor. Health Commissioner and other heads of city departments and discussed the Chicago Drainage Canal as a menace to the city's health. It was decided that every effort should be made to defeat the proposed plan to dump the sewage of Chicago into the Mississippi River. Peoria, Pekin and Joliet, Ill., will be asked to co-operate with St. Louis to this end. A committee, to which will be added a number of experts on sanitation, will visit Chicago to collect data. Congress will be asked to pass a bill dealing with the pollution of natural streams by sewage, and the Illinois Legislature will be requested to exercise its powers to prevent the canal from being used for the proposed purpose. with the Mayor, Health Commissioner and

Hoboken's Beception to Naval Reserve Men The citizens of Hoboken gave a reception and banquet to the Battalion of the East, New a banquet to the Battalion of the East, New Jersey naval reserve, at Quartet Hall, on Washington street, last night. Mayor Lawrence Fagan presided, and there were about 250 of the crew of the Badger present. The speakers were Mayor Fagan, Commander Washington Irving, Lieutenant-Commander Robert H. McLean, State Senator William T. Daly, Archdeacon William R. Jenby, Adolph Lankering, President of the Quartet Club, and Henry Helfer, President of the Hoboken Board of Health. The City Councilmen and a number of other city officials were among the special guests, and the naval reserve band played.

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CRAZED WHEN HE SHOT HIM

CHARLES A. HALLUM ON TRIAL FOR

KILLING EDWARD MAGEE. His Daughter Had Been Lured Away by Mages and His Wife Had Threatened to Kill Him if He Did Not Find Magee and Make Him Marry the Young Woman.

The trial of Charles A. Hallum for killing Edward Magee at Orange on June 25 was resumed in Newark resterday and the State finished early in the day, the killing being prectically established by a dozen witnesses and the motive having been shown beyond a doubt.

The defence called Police Surgeon J. Henry Clark as the first witness, he having been acting as County Physician at the time in the abof Dr. Wrightson. Dr. Clark produced the dying statement of Magee. In it Magee admitted that he had got Hallum's daughter into trouble. After telling about a meeting with Hallum the statement concludes as fol-

"He said to me, 'I thought you told me you never took my daughter to a house in Newark. I told him I didn't. We quarrelled. He shot me twice. He is the cause of my death." Dr. Clark said the declaration was written by him at Magee's dictation. Magee's mental

ondition was clear at the time.

Mrs. Anna Hallum testified that she had three boys and two girls. She said that Ada was 18 and Magee had been calling on her for nearly three years. The girl left home mysteriously about a week before the shooting took place. In answer to questions Mrs. Halfum said that her husband behaved as if distracted about the girl. She admitted threatening to split his head open with an axe she held in her hand if he didn't find Mages and make him marry Ada.

The next witness called was Josephine Halum, aged 16. She corroborated her mother lum, aged 16. She corroborated her mother as to her father's mental condition and them fainted, as she had done on the previous day. Ada Hallum, the young woman shout whom the quarrel was begun, was then called. She swooned the moment she was sworn. Both sisters were carried into the witness room and brought around by a doctor.

The prisoner was then put upon the stand. He said that he was 48 years old and had lived in Orange most of his life. When asked what the state of his mind was when he did the shooting, he said:

"I didn't have no mind. I was just about the same as cray."

shooting, he said:

"I didn't have no mind. I was just about the same as crazy."

He protested that he did not want to shoot Mages, but showed him the handle of the pistol in his pocket to make him tell where Ada was, and Magee instantly grappled with him, the pistol going off accidentally in the beginning of the tussle and again a few seconds later, while they were both down in the gutter. He protested that he did not know what he said or did later.

Ada Hallum returned to the standlater and told about going away with Magee under promise of marriage. She said that he left her in a hotel in New Brunswick. She said Magee never offered to marry her, except on the night they went to New Brunswick. She denied saying that she hoped her father would be hanged for killing. Eddle, but if she did say it, it was because she was all wrought up and nervous over the killing.

Cavt. Hamford of the West Orange police testified that Ada said she hoped her father would "get the rope for it."

JACKSON KILLED HIS SON. A Jury Finds the Negro Guilty of Man-

slaughter. In Hackensack last evening the jury in the case of Nicholas Jackson, colored, charged with murder, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The accusation against him was that he caused the death of his 5-year-old son by laying the boy on a railroad track where a train crushed him. He was incited to the deed, it is said, by his wife, who is in jail charged with being an accessory. The mother of the child, who is terribly deformed, has been carried into court for every session of the trial. All the parties in the case are colored.

For its evidence of criminal viciousness on the part of both the defendant and his wife, to say nothing of the mother of the dead child. the case is remarkable. According to the prisoner's own statement, his wife deliberately incited him to murder and blamed him for his delinquency in not drowning the boy when opportunity offered. The story of the events which culminated in the boy's death was told by witnesses and by the defendant himself substantially as follows, both sides agreeing on the main points up to within an hour before the killing: After the birth of the boy his mother was unable to support him and the father would not, so mother and child lived with the boy's grandparents until 1896, when the mother went to the township poorhouse, taking the boy with her. They were there for only three weeks; then the woman returned home and the child was taken by the father, who put him to board in Spring Valley. There little Lewis stayed until last July, when Jackson married a young colored woman of Hackensack and took his son home with him. The one idea of Mrs. Jackson, it is said, was to be rid of the

took his son home with him. The one idea of Mrs. Jackson, it is said, was to be rid of the child, and she kept inciting her husband to dispose of Lewis. Jackson himself and other witnesses testified to this.

On the morning of Monday, July 18, Jackson took the boy to the Overseer of the Poor at the County Poorhouse, but could not obtain admission for him. An hour later the boy was seen by George Terhune, struggling in the water in McDonaid's ice pond, while the father stood on the bank looking on. Afterward he explained that Lewis had fallen into the sluiceway. Bystanders rescued Lewis, who was revived by a doctor and taken home by his father. That evening Jackson left home and went to see his wife at Mr. George Walker's, where she was employed. There, according to his testimony, she told him that he must get rid of the child that night or he needn't expect to come back to her, and also said:

"When you had him in the pond why didn't you hold his head at the bottom? Then it would have been all right."

In reply he told her that he would get rid of Lewis in some way. They parted at 8:50, and he got the child, intending, he says, to leave him at the Jackson house in Bergen Fields, and then tell his wife that he'd given the boy away to a German peddier. That he considered an easy way but of his difficulty. When they were within a quarter of a mile of the West Shore Railroad tracks the boy became tired and wanted to rest.

Hero is where the case of the defence differs from that of the prosecution. Jackson said that the boy fell asleep in the grass, and he left him there and returned to Hackensack, and that is all he knows of the case. The prosecution charged that he roack, and waited for a train to come along and kill him. Then he scattered the members so as to avert suspicion. The boy's body was found on the Cedar Lake roadway, far below the track, and waited for a train to come along and kill him. Then he scattered the members so as to avert suspicion. The boy's body was found on the Cedar Lake roadway, far below

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OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9 TO 12.

child on the railroad track. To rebut this the defence called one of the famous Rawson twins, also a prisoner in the jail, who swore to having heard Robinson say that Jackson had never talked to him about the death of Lewis Jackson. The prisoner himself was the main with less for the defence. I sake doggedly to his story throughout Proceeding Attorney P. W. Stagg's searching cross examination. As Mrs. Jackson is to be tried as an accessory the State was not permitted by law to call her as a witness. The defence could have called her, but did not. was not permitted by law to call her as a witness. The defence could have called her, but did not.

The jury went out about 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon and did not reach a verdict until after 9 o'clock.

Jackson, the defendant, is an undersized negro of inoffensive appearance. He is 22 years old, but looks not more than 19. The manner of his testimony was such as to indicate that he is a moral idiot. He had been waiting a long time in the courtroom before the jury returned with a verdict. When it had been rendered he said: "Thank the Lord. Now I'll go to sleep."

ALDERMEN SOJERING. They Won't Come to the Meetings and

General Orders Can't Pass. Alderman Burieigh (Rep.) of Brooklyn in troduced a resolution in the Board yesterday directing the Committee on Rules to prepare s measure which will insure a larger attendance of members at the regular weekly meetings The resolution was adopted. The preparation of such a rule is made necessary, it is said, by the fact that the attendance of the Aldermen has been very poor for several months. There are sixty members of the board, and forty-five votes are necessary to pass general orders or resolutions calling for the expenditure of money. It is only after great intervals that a money-spending quorum can be got together, and the resultilished the board is overwhelmed with unfinished business. Many resolutions which were introduced months ago are still awaiting; final action. As no beneity attaches to non-attendance at meetings many of the Aldermend ont take the trouble to make, the journey to the City Hall. Their salaries go on just the same whether they attend meetings or not. The main object of Alderman Burleigh's resolution is said to be to fix a beneaty for persistent non-attendance. the fact that the attendance of the Aldermer

Law to Keep Bridge Trolley Cars 102 Feet

The Council adopted yesterday an ordinance which, if concurred in by the Aldermen and approved by the Mayor, will compel the trolley cars crossing the Brooklyn Bridge to run not less than 102 feet apart, under a penalty of \$25 for each violation. The companies have con-tracted with the city to do this, but there is now no penalty for violating the agreement. The Council adopted also a resolution direct-ting the abolition of turnsilies on elevated rail-road stations all over the "greater city." The ordinance provides that the elevated companies ordinance provides that the elevated companie shall keep at least two men at each station un der a penalty of \$100 for each violation.

Council Want to Investigate City's Com

merce. A resolution was adopted by the Council yesterday providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Municipal Assembly to investigate the decline in manufacture, expor trade and commerce at the port of New York If the Aldermen concur and the Mayor an proves, the committee is directed to inquire exhaustively into the subject and to suggest such municipal or State legislative remedies as the members deem proper and expedient. A similar committee, which was appointed by Gov. Black, is now investigating.

OBITUARY.

James Alexander Kemp of 443 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the Wall street firm of Callanan & Kemp, died on Monday at his country nome at Brentwood, L. I., in sixty-seventh year. He is survived by his widow and his son, Prof. James F. Kemp. The funeral services will be held at the house this after-

Thomas B. Sidebotham died yesterday at his home. 220 Seventy-seventh street. Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Most of his satifie was spent in the printing department of the Brooklyn Eagle, and he had charge of it on his retirement from the paper twenty years ago. He leaves two sons. Thomas and William Sidebotham.

Drum Major John Summer of the Drum and Fife Corps of the Seventeenth Separate Com-pany, N. G. S. N. Y., of Flushing, L. I., died at his home in that place on Monday night of apoplexy. He was 40 years old.

The storm which was central to the southwest of Florida on Monday was central yesterday east of that coast with increased force, but decreasing rain-rall on the coast. The storm from the Northwest also increased in force and moved eastward to the lake regions, attended by high winds and general rainfall in all the districts bordering the lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley. West of the Mississippi the

weather was fair.

It was four to eixteen degrees colder throughout the country west of the Mississippi. In the Northwest the temperature ranged between thirty and forty degrees. It was ten to twenty degrees warmer in the Atlantic States. In this city the day was fair and warmer; highest

official temperature 68°, lowest 50°; wind southerly, average velocity sixteen miles an bour; average humidity 64 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 80:16, 8 P. M. 29:95. The temperature as recorded by the official ther mometer and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table: -Official Sun's Conficial Sun's 1898 1897 1898 1897 1898 1897 1898 1897 1898 12 M. da* 66* 56* 6 P. M. 65* 64* 65* 66* 3 P. M. 68* 65* 60* 12 Mid. 68* 64* 67*

WAREINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY,

For New England and eastern New York, showers in
sariy morning, followed by fair and cooler weather;

brisk southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvants, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair and cooler, probably preceded by showers in early marning; fresh westerly to northerly winds.

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SUGAR WORKERS DISCHARGED.

eport That Work Is to Be Suspended in a Williamsburg Refinery. About 300 Poles who were employed in the South Second street refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company's plant in Williamsburg were laid off on Sunday, and the remain-

ing employees, nearly 300, mostly engineers, machinists, and cleanors, expect to be discharged within a fortnight.

At the office of the refinery, in South Fourth street, near Keut avenue, resterday no information touching the discharge of the men could be obtained. It is unusual to shut down in October, the laying off of men being generally deferred until the latter part of November, when the preserving season is at an end. All the storehouses of the company in Williamburg are filled, it is said, with a surplus stock of sugar.

Mundorf Is the New Councilman. The Council has elected George H. Mundorfof 815 Sixth avenue to succeed Charles F. Allen of the Second district, who died recently. The new Councilman, like his predecessor, is a member of Tammany Hall. He keeps a liquor store in James J. Martin's Twenty-seventh As-sembly district.

Coming Marriage of Miss Helen King. Miss Helen King, daughter of John King, the late President of the Erie Railroad, will be married on the 26th inst. to the Baron Carl Giskra, who is Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Berne, in Switzerland. Mrs. John King and her daughter have been for some time stopping at Berne, and the ceremony will take place in Trinity Church in that town.

Mr. Chamberlain Sails for England To-Day. Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman arrived here from Boston last night. He sails for England to-day,

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